

Mr. L. Harrison and wife, of Lake City, are registered at the St. James.

Messrs. F. E. Iron, George B. Ashcraft and F. P. Doyle, of Jacksonville, were at the Capital last week.

Malaria is Endorsed by the best Physicians and guaranteed to cure Chills, Fever and Ague. All druggists or from Moffitt West Drug Co., St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lewis left on the east bound train last Saturday for Maccon. Mr. Lewis returned, however, in time to vote.

Once Used Always Wanted.

Thousands who have used John R. Dickey's Old Reliable Eye Water say so. Why? Because it cures sore or weak eyes or granulated lids without pain. Children like it because it feels good when applied. The genuine is always enclosed in a red carton. Sold by Wight & Bro. for 25 cents. Money back if you don't like it.

Messrs. Wm. Bloxham Crawford, and Louis Demilly made very complete arrangements for receiving the election returns Tuesday night.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

Judge Malone stopped over in Tallahassee on election night to hear the return, and proceeded next day to Crawfordville to continue the session of the Circuit Court which was adjourned over last week.

Volcanic Eruptions

are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them, also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

Knowing as they did that the Western Union Superintendent Dillon, at Jacksonville, has been very prominent in this Capital removal contest, Tallahasseeans, reading the bulletins as the slowly came in yesterday, could not help but remember how the Western Union had tried to change the result of the national election in the Cleveland and Blaine contest of 1884.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of the majority of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Brown's Iron Bitters. The many remarkable cures effected by this famous old household remedy are sufficient to prove that the theory is correct. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

Surveyor-General Scarlett, who went over home Sunday to cast his ballot for McKinley and Roosevelt, returned to the city on yesterday, and was the center of a group of Tallahassee friends, who were congratulating him on the success of his party's candidates, which he received with his accustomed grace and good humor.

It's Easy To Take

Thin, pale, anæmic girls need a fatty food to enrich their blood, give color to their cheeks and restore their health and strength. It is safe to say that they nearly all reject fat with their food.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

is exactly what they require; it not only gives them the important element (cod-liver oil) in a palatable and easily digested form, but also the hypophosphites which are so valuable in nervous disorders that usually accompany anæmia.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a fatty food that is more easily digested than any other form of fat. A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health. You can get it in this way.

We have known persons to gain a pound a day while taking it.

Spec. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Write Quick **scholarship**

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.
Under \$5,000 Cash Deposit.
Satisfactory Refund.

Open all year in both sexes. Very cheap board. Georgia, Alabama Business College, Macon, Ga.

How to Make Good Syrup.

The farmers of Florida should make more money out of their sugar cane. It is a crop that is always certain of turning out a good yield; and, if manufactured with more care, can be made a paying crop—more so than cotton, instead of being as is now the case, a crop made only for home consumption.

In order to make it a paying crop, it must be manufactured into syrup that not only will not ferment, but that will be of a uniform density, and then put on the market in such shape as to be attractive and salable.

To do so requires very little outlay of money, but a considerable outlay of care and attention as to its proper manufacture. The methods here recommended are taken from Bulletin No. 44 issued by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations and we advise all our readers, if interested at all in the subject, to write to the State Agricultural Department at Tallahassee and get the bulletin itself—as of course it treats more fully on the subject than can be done in a newspaper article.

The first step toward making syrup from cane is the freeing of the juice from the stalk, and the means by which this is to be accomplished is the key to the economy of the process. For domestic and smaller manufacturing purposes the simple horse-power mill is commendable. This mill, however, should consist of three rollers, the two-roller mill being so imperfect in action and expressing so small a part of the juice as to be extremely wasteful. A good three-roller mill, with the rollers screwed tightly together, is capable of pressing from seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the actual juice in the cane. This matter of keeping the rollers screwed tightly together is one of such importance that it should be regularly looked after and the screws tightened whenever necessary, till the bagasse, or crushed cane, comes through in short pieces. The mill should be erected as substantially as possible and be placed on as a high foundation as convenient or on a higher level than the evaporating pans or kettles, so that the juice can be filtered through a barrel of cured Spanish moss and then run by gravity to the kettles below.

The juice having been pressed from the cane, the first process in actual syrup making is at an end, and the next step is that of freeing the juice as largely as possible from foreign substances. In common farm practice this consists simply in straining it through a gunny-sack as it comes from the mill. This, however, although desirable, only suffices to remove from the juice the small particles of cane that pass from the rollers. There remain many other foreign substances, chief among which are coloring matters, the presence of which is detrimental to the quality of the syrup and the removal of which is indispensable to securing of the best product.

Many substances used as filters have been tried to accomplish this, but the ordinary Spanish moss, easily obtainable, has been found to be far superior to any other substance tried.

The method of use is as follows: Dry moss, such as can be obtained anywhere in the State of Florida, is carefully picked, and freed from leaves, sticks and foreign matter and thoroughly washed. A tub, or half-barrel, through the bottom of which a hole for the outlet pipe should be bored, is taken and a piece of perforated tin is placed over this outlet on the inside of the bottom of the tub. The tub is then filled with the cleaned moss, which is packed as solidly as it can be crowded in by the weight of a man, until it is filled. It is then placed under the outlet gutter from the mill and the juice is conducted upon the moss in the center of the tub by a tin trough. This juice therefore sinks by gravity through the entire thickness of moss till it finds an outlet through the pipe-hole in the bottom through which, by means of a half-inch iron pipe, it should be conducted by gravity to the skimming pan. The passage of the juice through the moss not only frees it of all coarse and floating foreign particles but filters out a very large proportion of the non-sugar contents and coloring matter so that the juice passing through the outlet pipe is nearly as clear and colorless as water. The only precaution necessary in using this method is, that the moss naturally becomes clogged occasionally and requires renewing once in two or three days of constant running, also in warm weather the juice adhering to the moss in the tub is liable to ferment over night and be sour in the morning, under which circumstances it is necessary to replenish the filter with fresh moss beginning work in the morning. It is therefore better to have plenty of moss on hand before commencing to make up the cane crop.

The advantages claimed for this method are its simplicity, cheapness and effectiveness. It accomplishes all that has been claimed for the sulphuring process, and yet is so easily

available as to be accessible to any farmer in Florida, practically without either trouble or expense.

Now comes the manufacturing process. It is necessary to have three kettles to make the highest grade of syrup, as it is almost impossible to thoroughly clean the juice with only two. They should be of different sizes. After the cane juice has passed through the Spanish moss, it should be placed into the "grand" compartment of the evaporator, or largest kettle. Here the heat coagulates the scums, which should be removed by means of a strainer on a long handle. After removing the scums, the juice should be transferred to the "slop" (the 2d kettle) where it is allowed to boil, and any scums now forming should be removed back to the "grand" by means of a wooden paddle. When a thin syrup, which will test 20 to 25 degrees with the saccharometer is obtained, it should be transferred to the butterie, or last kettle, and boiled until it tests 33 degrees.

A saccharometer can be obtained at the drug stores, but a simple little home-made tester, as described in the bulletin, sufficiently answers the purpose. The object of this tester is to get the different strikes of a uniform density, which even the



J. W. Collins is headquarters for everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Groceries. He knows the needs of the masses of the people and caters to them for the purpose of building up and holding trade. He also carries several other lines in which he maintains the same reputation. You can save money by calling on him.



most experienced syrup makers' fail in doing.

The above mentioned tester may be constructed as follows: Take any ordinary glass bottle of a capacity not less than one pint: Take a straight, dry, thoroughly seasoned, hard-wood stick about one-quarter of an-inch in diameter and from twelve to fifteen inches long. Fill the bottle with syrup. Roll a narrow piece of sheet lead around one end of the stick, or introduce a few shot into a hollow in the bottom of the same. Drop the stick into the bottle filled with syrup and increase or decrease the amount of lead used until the stick floats upright in the syrup with at least two inches of space between its lower end and the bottom of the bottle. The apparatus is now complete.

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Hardware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Tinware, Woodenware, Lamps, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Farming Implements, Belting, Mill Supplies, Iron, Iron Pipe, Sugar Pans, Cane Mills, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Brick, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shingles, Lathes, Lumber, Stoves, Grates, Mantels, Tiles, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils.

GILMORE & DAVIS CO.

COMING!

TO Tallahassee, Saturday, November 10, 1900, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Wm. SELLS and JAS. H. GRAY'S **United Shows.**

Museums, Trained Animal Exhibition, —AND— OLYMPIAN HIPPODROME.

New and Full of Brilliant Features.

The Ocean's Awful Treasure, BOVALAPUS! The most frightful, uncouth, horrible, horn-bearing, cloven hoofed denizen of the trackless and treacherous deep.

New Departures of such Originality, Magnitude and Merit, Introduced to discount all previous efforts, thus constituting a show that is novel, interesting, entertaining.

See Sees Funny Clown Band. The world's most intrepid Aerialists. The world's heroic Acrobatic Stars. The famous Three Irvings, the Meteors.

Big, New Idea, Free Street Parade

At 10 o'clock each morning. Don't fail to see this mighty pageant. Free exhibition on show grounds after parade. Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m.; performance at 2 and 8 p.m.

Give the good wife and dear little ones the biggest of all holidays. Gentlemen usher in attendance. Tents absolutely water proof.

Cheap Excursion Rates on Railroads.

SEE THE BABY MONKEY.

plete except for supplying its scale or gauge. To do this, make a run of syrup carefully and continue the boiling until by cooling a small quantity you are positive that it has attained the degree of thickness that is perfectly satisfactory, and which you are willing to accept as a sample or standard for your entire product. Then fill the bottle with this syrup while boiling, drop the weighted stick into the syrup and let it settle carefully until it has reached equilibrium. Mark the place upon the stick at the line reached by the surface of the syrup, preferably by cutting a notch therein or by a black thread tied about the stick. The apparatus is now completed and is ready for use. Test every drawing of syrup, or different drawings, sufficiently often to give a fair sample of the whole, continuing the boiling until our improvised saccharometer, or "syrup tester," sinks into the syrup to the mark or notch made. By this means every sample of syrup drawn or thus tested will be of the same density or thickness as the original sample used as a standard, and there will be no variation in quality so far as density is concerned, but the entire output will be uniform with scientific exactness.

By the process above described a good quality of non-fermenting syrup may be obtained, which will bring a very profitable price. If the syrup is then put up in small packages, quart or gallon cans, it will sell for a much higher price than if put up in barrels. The small packages should bear attractive labels with the makers name and address. In this way it is an easy matter to work up a reputation in the market, and

once the reputation is obtained, it will be almost impossible to supply the demand for the syrup.

The farmers of Florida have a great source of future prosperity before them in the cultivation of sugarcane, and it is hoped that ample quantities of seed will be saved this year in order that an increased acreage may be planted another season.

How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODEN.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 12,731]

"I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries.

"I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine.

"The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—MRS. E. J. GOODEN, ACKLEY, LA.

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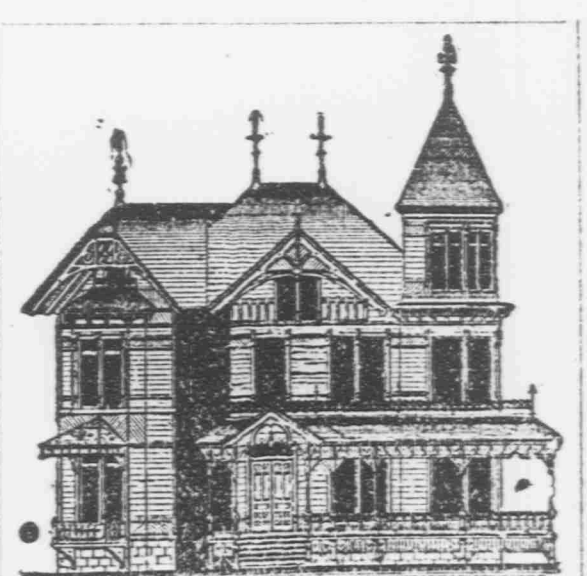
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I have just opened in the stand formerly occupied by the Red Grocery Company, a full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fruits

And solicit the patronage of the public. Quick sales, small profits and honest dealings will be my claim upon you for a continuance of your trade once you give me a trial.

J. B. WHITEHEAD.